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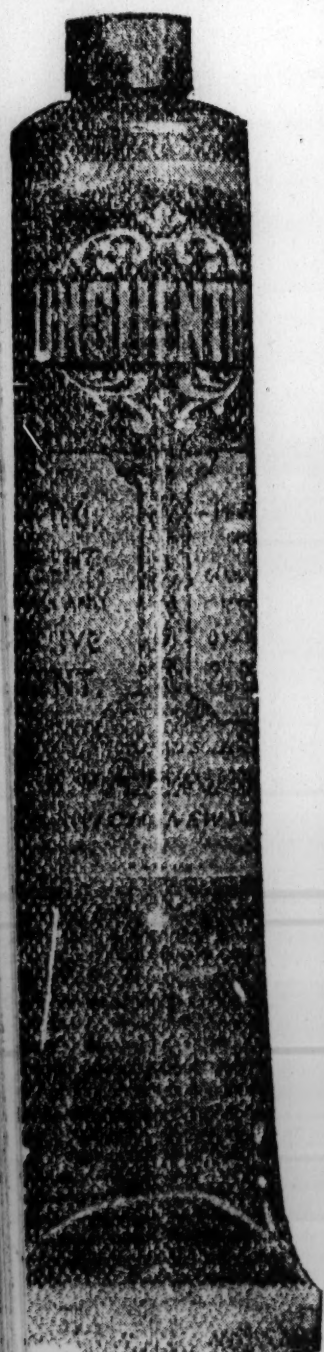
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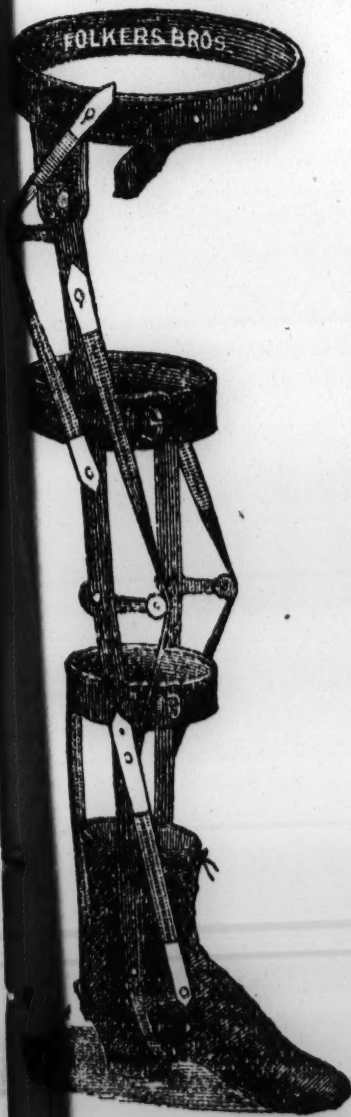
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No. 8

The Tissue Salts—Mineral Medicines.

G. W. HARVEY, M. D., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Prepared for the Eclectic "National," Detroit, June 20, 1899.

GENTLEMEN:—I feel, with others of our school, that the materia medica and therapeutics of Eclecticism is the foundation for an actual science in medicine; not that we as physicians, or our followers will ever know the exact origin of disease or the minute workings in the human system of the medicines given, but we will know, by symptoms seen in the subject, just what to give to cure the malady. In view of this supposition, I feel that our very greatest efforts as individuals and as a school should be put forth in the study of the application of medicines to disease from a specific standpoint—take them from every source and study them to a specific termination; study them until we know upon what diseased tissues they operate and to what end. Following this idea, I have been lead to a partial study of the minerals as medicines.

These are, under the Schussler system, twelve in number, while in reality every mineral as well as vegetable is a

specific medicine for some wrong of the system if we but knew how to read the symptoms and measure the dose correctly. Every organic body upon the earth is but part of it and, whether plants or animals, their substance is wholly mineral, save the spark of life that animates them. Take, for example, a human body that weighs, we will say, 154 pounds. In this 154 pounds we have 111 pounds of oxygen, fourteen pounds of hydrogen, three and a half pounds of nitrogen, twenty-one pounds of carbon, two pounds of lime, one and three-fourths pounds of phosphates and three-fourths pound of sodium, or a total of 154 pounds—mineral from the cradle to the grave.

The true theory of the action of medicines once understood, and their symptoms proved, we can choose from either vegetable or mineral for any malady with a certainty that our choice will cure. Every medicine, food or element in nature has a dual action, and just as it is "but one step from the

sublime to the ridiculous," so it is but one step from food, plant or mineral to medicine. Medicines act by some un-deviating law of nature that once discovered will be found to furnish rules for action that are as certain as any table in mathematics.

Theory of Their Action.—The idea of giving anything as medicine to supply a lack in the system is most decidedly erroneous, for the only way that the tissues can be fed is to give the patient food that nature has provided, otherwise it is a medicine and acts as a medicine, no matter whether it is a salt in solution or trituration, a tincture, fluid extract, alkaloid, decoction or infusion. The salts found normally in the human system, and taken ordinarily into the stomach in our daily food, are just as certainly medicines in the trituration and dilution as are common oats in the specific tincture and, if studied, specific indications for their use will just as certainly be found.

There is not a doubt in my mind but that there are cases in abundance where people cannot get food of sufficient variety to supply the body with the salts required, but in this case the right food will cure the patient, while in a case of real disease *medicine* only, or its equivalent, will cure the patient. It is more than probable that in the event of the patient not being able to get food of such a nature that the normal salts are in abundance that the system will take up and utilize the salts, even though they be presented in the form of medicine; but ordinarily disease is as often the result of too much as too little tissue salts, for the

well fed make up the majority of our patients. Since, then, we have a diseased condition where there is too much lime as often as we have where there is too little, and since lime as a medicine often cures disease irrespective of either surplus or deficiency, we know that Schuessler's theory of curing disease, by supplying a lack, is diametrically opposed to the facts, and that we must look elsewhere for the correct theory of their action in the human economy.

The action of foods and medicines in the human organization are certainly exactly opposite, for while there are comparatively few foods for, us every thing in nature, organic or inorganic, is capable of being made into a useful medicine in some form or dose.

When physiologists are willing to acknowledge that every process of our bodies is actuated by electrical stimuli, then the way to a more perfect knowledge of the action of elements in the system will be opened to our understanding. In perfect health the different electric currents are generated and used to operate the motor, sensory, mental and sympathetic systems to an exact balance, but in the event of disease their balance is disarranged; a heavier current is thrown upon some of the delicate nerve wires, and they are either injured or disarranged, so that a short circuit occurs, if you please, and the electric force that should be used at that place in the natural body-equilibrium and health, is used at some other point. If this electrical energy is used within the body by some of the assimilative forces

we find disease in an excess of adipose tissue, fibroid or other tumor, enlarged joints, etc. Then, again, if this electric energy is applied to some of the eliminative processes, we have anemia in its different forms. In rachitis the lime is carried out of the system; in diabetes the sugar; in Bright's disease the albumen; in diarrhoea the contents of the intestinal tract, etc. In dyspepsia the energy is either used at some other point of the body than the stomach, or else the storage battery which supplies this energy (the solar plexus) has been exhausted. Every separate function in the human system that governs cell action is actuated by what I choose to call its *individual electrical unit*. This unit is not peculiar to the functions of the body only, for every cell and every atom of the system, no matter what its nature, has its *individual* electrical unit, and so has every atom of matter throughout the entire universe.

The human system being an organized congeries of matter of the very highest type, its *gamut* of electrical units are susceptible to impressions from other units, no matter what their source, in both health and disease. In disease the galvanic battery, which operates one or more functions of the body in producing the allotropic changes essential to assimilation, repair, elimination, etc., is thrown out of action, or, at any rate, is much disturbed in its normal action. The only way now to restore that function to perfect action again is to introduce into the system an atom or atoms whose electrical unit is the material needed to repair the circuit and throw the func-

tional battery once more into perfect action. The electrical unit which repairs and restores the health to the patient is just as likely to be found in triturated lime or salt as in any liquid, tincture, fluid extract or alkaloid.

The influence of medicine upon the human system is wholly nervous, and this thing of introducing medicine into the system with the idea that it will rebuild wasted tissue is most absurd, for it often happens that the body loss is a pound or more a day, while the medicine given would amount to but drams in the twenty-four hours under the most heroic allopathic dosing, consequently the action of medicines must be upon the function centers which govern the processes of repair, elimination, heat, respiration and circulation, and have a distinctly opposite action from that of food in the system.

The contagion of scarlatina, variola, morbilli, etc., acts just the same as medicine in the system; that is, their virus contains such electrical units that when introduced into the system have the power to disarrange the normal action of the functional galvanic batteries that beget the impulses which govern all cell action. These contagions are just as virile in the body that lacks nothing as in the one that is less vigorous, although there are cases where the units of the body are so vigorous that no virus is sufficiently strong to disarrange them, and, of course, they are immune and the functions keep normally to work, and the patient escapes the disease.

The allotropic changes in all food and tissues of the body are brought

about by electrical action, disseminated from certain functional centers in the brain of the individual. These function centers may be perverted or restored to perfect action again by introducing into the system any element whose atoms contain the electrical units capable of restoring or perverting their action. Therefore, any element, no matter what its nature, may become a medicine and capable of influencing these same function centers, but in order to do this its nature must be entirely changed from that of a food. This is as true of the twelve Schussler salts as it is of sinapis or capsicum. The physician who remembers that the histological changes in the human system are atomic, and gives his medicines in atoms, comes nearer the right than he who thinks that man is gross only. How many grains of matter in the contagion that clings to a piece of paper or clothing which conveys scarlatina or variola around the earth and breeds death and pestilence every mile of its way? Are there as many atoms of matter in this contagion as there are of silicea in the third decimal trituration? Does it supply a lack, or does it introduce something foreign into the system that disarranges the function centers?

The neuron theory that is just now coming into prominence gives us a better understanding of nerve and cell action and, applying our theory of the action of medicines as stated above, it seems to square quite closely with the facts developed. In the neuron we have a cell with a number of motile processes known as axons. These ax-

ons extend or retract normally according to a certain stimulus, which we will call their normal electrical unit, and this unit is generated in each individual function center in the brain of the subject. These function centers, or generating neurons, as you please, are susceptible to impressions from different causes, and act accordingly. All impressions are *electrical*. They may be caused by food, by medicine, by violence and sometimes by suggestion or hypnotism, as you will, and they are all capable of causing the same results identically. Food supplies the normal electrical unit. Medicine, if given in the physiological dose, the same, and so may suggestion. These will cause the neuron or neurons to extend the right axon or axons, so that the functions are carried on properly. These neurons may be stimulated to double, quadruple or sextuple action, as we see in the mental, urinary, sexual and digestive apparatus, or they may receive such an impact that every axon will be retracted and drawn into the neuron like a turtle's extremities into its shell. Then we have suspended action, as seen in paralysis, coma or anæsthesia. If the electrical impact upon the neuron should be such that the motility of the axons are greatly excited or only partly destroyed, then the wrong axons are thrust out and make wrong connection with the terminals, and we have chorea, loss of memory, etc.

In conclusion, then, medicines are simply charges of electricity that we administer to recharge the neurons of all function centers and supply the electrical units necessary for the proper re-

pair of the nerve circuits. Medicines act only through the neuron function centers, while food is attracted and absorbed by every needy tissue cell in the body. The proper charge of electricity as medicine is just as likely to be found in the mineral as in the vegetable kingdom, provided the attenuations are made atomic—physiological.

Specific indications are nothing more than the outward signs of unbalanced neuron function centers in the brain, and specific medicines but the atoms of matter which hold and carry to the needy function centers the proper charges of electricity to restore the galvanic equilibrium and bring health to the patient. Medicines in liquid form and largely diluted, or triturated minerals that are very highly soluble, will be found most potent and speedy in action.

Specific Indications for Minerals.—Kali Mur. 3x—Inflammatory exudates upon mucous or serous tissues.

Kali Brom. 3x—Where one is continually catching cold.

Kali Phos. 3x—Nervousness from overwork or worry, and in convalescence; incontinence in nervous females and children.

Kali Sulph. 3x—In the second stage of all colds where the discharge is of a thick, greenish yellow.

Calcic. Sulph. 3x—In all suppurations from cellular tissue.

Calcic. Phos. 3x—Anemia in either young or old; caries in anemic patient; rachitis; diarrhoea in anemic or rachitic infants and children; vomiting of infants where the milk is curdled; tardy and painful teething.

Calcic. Carb. 3x—Infant or child perspires profusely in sleep over head and face.

Calcic. Fluor. 3x—Indurated nodules in mammary glands; periosteal ulcers; relaxed and enlarged veins.

Silicea 3x—Indurated stage of all inflammations; will abort styes, boils and carbuncles if given early; deep seated suppurations and caries; constipation with scybalous fæces.

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Natrium Mur. 3x—Acute stage of all colds where the discharge is watery and thin; dyspepsia characterized by raising large quantities of thick, glairy mucus of a salty taste.

Sulphur 3x—Burning in top of head or in feet; in anemia where lime does not seem to do the work.

Some of the primary schools in Germany have their own physician. He watches over the class rooms and is there to show that questions of warming, ventilation, lighting and cleaning have entered into the kingdom of science whereof he is king. Once in every fortnight he gives instruction in every class, and his text always is "*Sanitas sanitum; omnia Sanitas.*"

The Treatment of Carbuncles.

MILTON P. CREEL, M. D., CENTRAL CITY, KY.,

President Muhlenberg County Medical Society; President Muhlenberg County Board of Health; Member Kentucky State Medical Society; Member American Medical Association.

THERE is no affection falling to the lot of human suffering that is attended with more pain and suffering than carbuncles. Besides the pain which they carry in their train, they are attended with much danger. As a cause of death, upon investigation, we will find that the mortality incident upon this affection is by no means contemptible. In this article I shall not deal with the symptoms or pathology of this affection, that being easily obtained by reference to the standard text-books on surgery.

One of the first considerations in the treatment of a patient with carbuncles is to see that he is well and carefully nourished. The importance of this is very manifest when we reflect how much debility is associated with the unfolding of a carbuncle. We should give regularly food of a nourishing character, and we must be satisfied that our patient gets enough to sustain his strength. Liquid diet and easily digested solid foods are to be given as regularly as we do our drugs. Milk, predigested foods and everything which offers no resistance along the line of nourishment will be called into requisition by the wise physician. In this connection I must not omit to mention the value of stimulants in some cases, for patients who are extremely weak, either from the disease itself or from a poorly nourished state of the

system existing before the supervention of the carbuncles. Whisky serves us well, but I generally allow the patient to select his own favorite liquor. I give stimulants often enough to keep the volume of the pulse good. There is no rule better than the one Jurgensen lays down; this, he says, "is the rule of consistency." He explains this by saying that stimulants should be given to produce the effect we desire. We must not stand on quantity or dosage, effect on the pulse is what we must obtain; if large doses are requisite and frequent dosage is necessary, we must bring both to bear.

The old writers on surgery and practice advocated the abstraction of blood and the employment of drastic purgatives. It is not worth serious argument to convince the practitioner of the present day that such practice tends to intensify all the serious factors in the case.

I shall now speak of the treatment of carbuncles by drugs and by surgical means. Let me consider the treatment under two heads: First, the internal treatment; second, the treatment by local applications and surgical procedures. By the internal remedies are meant not, of course, foods and stimulants as have already been mentioned, but pure medication to correct the blood dyscrasia which gave rise to the carbuncular conditions. Iodides and

sulphide of calcium have been administered, but they are not now relied upon by the profession. Both of these agents have utterly failed to modify in any way the progress of a carbuncle, and they have been tried thoroughly. Iron has also been tried, and it, too, has failed, and is not now relied upon by the profession. For some months I have relied upon echol as an internal medicine. I have notes on fifteen cases treated with this agent. I employ it in doses of a teaspoonful every two hours. Its internal administration is the only drug which I can say has ever seemed to abbreviate the carbuncle. It is a corrector of blood dyscrasia, and in the best sense an anti-purulent. In this connection we may say that an anti-purulent is just what our therapeutics has lacked, and it is the first need of the practitioner when he has a carbuncle under his charge. Ordinarily I give no other internal remedy than echol. This remedy I continue until the patient has been discharged. But as improvement becomes marked and steadfast, I allow the interval between the doses to grow longer. First, he is given the remedy every two hours, then every four as he gets along substantially well. This, given in doses of a teaspoonful, acts very promptly in giving, as it were, a check to tissue disintegration. Of course, opiates are often called for to overcome the pain present, in some cases to an insufferable extent. Papine is the best way to exhibit this agent, since it does not produce interference with the secretions as in the case with other opiates. I give it in doses of a

teaspoonful every one or two hours until the patient has obtained relief from pain.

Coming now to the measures which should be employed locally and surgically, let me say that this part of the treatment is as important as the giving of internal remedies. During the time the inflammation is beginning and up to the time when there is sufficient pus in the pointing carbuncle to justify an incision, I employ flaxseed poultices. These soothe and hasten the formation of pus. An incision is now made, and the pus all emptied; the cavity is scraped and all the dead inflamed tissue is removed. It is then carefully cleaned with peroxide of hydrogen. Then absorbent cotton saturated with echol is applied to the exposed and adjacent surfaces. This is to be reapplied every four or eight hours, as the case in hand seems to warrant. Each opening is to be treated in this manner, and when we see a case of carbuncle with several centers ready to open we should remove as much of the diseased tissue as possible. Great freedom in the employment of the knife often greatly aids us in bringing about a speedy termination of the case in hand. It is the best thing we can do for our patient to lay the carbuncle open and remove all the diseased tissue, and treat the lesion then with echol locally. If we employ this agent as our internal remedy, and use it also as a local application, we shall find that our treatment will prove more effective than by methods employed formerly.

I have treated fifteen cases of carbuncles in the manner here outlined,

and the duration in each case has been greatly shortened, and the patients naturally got up with less weakness than they otherwise would.

Before employing this agent, a carbuncle meant a long spell and death or long-continued convalescence. The average duration of my cases under this treatment has been ten days.

I now give a brief account of several cases treated by the method I have here advocated:

S. C. T., aged thirty-seven, a miner by occupation. He had been a sufferer from malarial fever for a month or so, but was able to work. He had a carbuncle about the size of the palm of the hand on the neck. There was a great deal of pain, and fever of 101° F. was present. His carbuncle had five heads or points, and seemed to invite incision, they showing the presence of pus. This was thoroughly opened and the diseased tissue was removed as thoroughly as possible. Peroxide of hydrogen was used to clean out the diseased cavity well, and then absorbent cotton, saturated with echol, was applied constantly throughout the course of the disease. Echol in doses of a teaspoonful was given every two hours. This patient began to improve at once, and there was no retrogression. The carbuncle began to take on a healthy action, and this patient was discharged nine days later.

Mrs. B. K. Y., aged forty-seven, had a carbuncle on her face. This was attended with high fever and delirium. This carbuncle had three openings. It was treated as in the former cases as regards the local and surgical means

employed. Besides these she had to take predigested milk and considerable quantities of wine, so weak was she. She took echol internally also, in doses of a teaspoonful every two hours.

J. C. P., aged fifty-five, had a carbuncle on the nape of the neck. He had been a sufferer for years with asthma, and was in a low state of health. This patient I regarded as one who would give me serious trouble, and who would in all probability die. The carbuncle was freely opened and treated in the same way as the first case here recorded as regards the surgical and local measures. He was from the first given predigested foods and stimulants, and echol was the only internal medicine he received, except some papine to relieve the pain. This man went along slowly, but he recovered fully, and was able to go about his work seventeen days from the time I first saw him.

These cases are selected because they are ones which would test the efficacy of a treatment.—*The Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, April 29, 1899.

EPISTAXIS.—Dr. Gillette, *Canadian Practitioner*, recommends the use of peroxide of hydrogen, a teaspoonful or more in full strength, injected by means of an ordinary syringe, as a remedy for epistaxis, claiming the relief to be immediate. In operations in the nasal cavity, when bleeding obscures the vision, injection of peroxide of hydrogen will check the hemorrhage, and if the patient be asked to blow the nose the field will be found to be clear again.

Bilious Typhoid or Mountain Fever.

E. A. ORMSBY, M. D., TEHACHAPI, CAL.

Read before the Southern California Medical Association, Los Angeles, May 2, 1899.

IT is with considerable hesitancy that I present to you for consideration the subject of bilious malarial typhoid, or mountain fever. I know the vast amount of information that is contained in our modern text books relative to typhoid fever and its allied diseases, aside from its sequelæ, and that men better informed than myself, with more material at their command to study from, have been the writers on this subject. With an experience of some fifty-seven cases that came under my charge while practicing in Randsburg, a mining town located on the Mojave desert of California and among a range of hills at an elevation of 4000 feet, I gave some attention to that disease, under the peculiarities of that particular climate, and I hope to be able to present some feature of value and interest in this paper.

BILIOUS-MALARIAL-TYPHOID (OR MOUNTAIN FEVER, SO CALLED).—By way of explaining bilious-malarial-typhoid, there is bilious typhoid and malarial typhoid. The form I wish to describe is a combination of the bilious and malarial forms. The bacillus of Eberth is present in the stools, also the hæmatozoa of Laveran in the red corpuscles of the blood, with pronounced jaundice; also the retching and vomiting of bilious matter.

Definition.—An acute infectious fever due to a specific micro-organism—the bacillus of Eberth and hæmatozoon of Laveran. It occurs endemically and

epidemically, characterized by gradual onset, followed by fever, diarrhœa or constipation, enlarged liver, spleen, lymphatics, usual absence of roseolar rash, ileo-cæcal tenderness, and lasts from about twenty-one to twenty-three days.

Etiology.—Specific cause, bacillus of Eberth and hæmatozoon of Laveran. The means of infection is one usually of improper sanitation of person as well as of surroundings, poor food (causing indigestion, biliousness and infection), infected water and milk, debility of system generally and malarial infection.

The means of infection of three-fourths of the cases that were under my care was by infected water. I discovered that some of my patients were using water for drinking purposes that had stood in light headed barrels exposed to the sun for from ten days to two weeks, filling and refilling the barrels without cleansing them.

Symptoms.—The symptoms of bilious-typhoid-malaria vary greatly in different individuals, both in character and intensity. There are three recognized stages in the course of the fever, namely: Incubation, onset and fever period.

Incubation Period.—The incubation period varies greatly in different individuals, from two or three days to six weeks. The patient usually complains of fatigue, nervousness, anorexia, insomnia, pains in the back, occiput and frontal regions and an indescribable

uneasy sensation, bad taste in mouth, constipation or diarrhoea, more or less jaundice, which merges into the period of onset.

Onset Period.—During the period of onset, the patient has sensations of chilliness, cold hands and feet, pain in limbs, tongue furred and coated with a dirty, pasty coating, paroxysms of profuse perspiration, stools clay-colored or greenish, mucoid and offensive, urine scanty and high-colored, excessive fatigue, severe headache, constipation or diarrhoea, fever constant with exacerbations, skin may be dry or moist, enlargement of liver and spleen with tenderness in region of each on palpation, jaundice more pronounced, usually nausea and vomiting, tenderness in ileo-cæcal region, often there is entire absence of tympanites and, if present, usually slight, followed by the fever period.

Fever Period.—I should like to call attention to the course of the fever, *i. e.*, the periodical rises and falls that take place. It will run on for two or three days with an exacerbation of about one degree. At the end of that time there will be a fall of two, and even four degrees, without any apparent cause, such as hemorrhage, sedative treatment or change in diet. The patient seems much better in every respect when the fever is down. It will continue at the low point for twenty-four hours, or even seventy-two hours, then there will be a rise to its former height, and repeated sometimes six or eight times during the course of the fever. The patient suffers more or less from jaundice, retching and vomiting,

with pronounced gastric disturbances, until the fever declines. The vomitus is of a greenish mucoid character, and contains the bacillus of Eberth. The roseolar rash is almost absent in these cases. I noticed it in five cases only, and then nothing but three or four faint spots. Delirium is another feature which is usually absent, and noticed in about seven per cent of the cases only. No doubt my treatment had something to do with warding it off; *i. e.*, the cold baths and cold applications to the head. The sequelæ I will not mention.

Diagnosis.—Diagnosis is usually made without difficulty. The history, sensations of langor and malaise, headache, pain in the limbs and back, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, enlarged liver and spleen and tenderness in the region of each, jaundice, offensive stools, constipation or diarrhoea and tenderness in the ileo-cæcal region, with or without tympanites, furred tongue, fevers, etc., are all symptoms that indicate the case in hand without the aid of microscope or reaction tests.

Pathology.—I will pass pathology by, as it is too well known for me to add to.

Prognosis.—While typhoid fever in any form must be looked upon as a severe disease, yet without complications, if properly treated, prognosis should be looked upon as fairly good. Cases with complications average ten or twelve per cent. In my experience the prognosis of about ninety-four per cent is good, and no doubt the mortality would have been lessened had it not been for valvular disease of the heart and tubercular complication.

Treatment.—Under the head of treatment, I will not confine myself to the minor points nor mention all the remedies recommended by different authorities, nor mannerisms in treatment, but simply explain such means as I have verified in my own experience by trying the different methods recommended as well as my own. I speak from the point of one in private practice, and not from that of the hospital practitioner or clinician.

We will consider the treatment under five headings: Hygiene, management of patient, diet, antiseptic treatment and baths.

Hygiene.—The first thing to do is to select a light, sunny, airy and spacious room in a quiet part of the house, remove all furniture, trappings and carpets excepting that which is needed, and keep the temperature of the room as near to 60° F. or 65° F. as possible. It is well to have two beds in the room, so the patient can be changed from one to the other while one bed is being aired and after giving the patient the baths. The beds should have spring mattresses, with top mattresses that should be burned after the patient is through with them. The top mattress should be covered with a McIntosh cloth, over which the under sheet is spread, and light, but warm, clothing should cover the patient. All vessels used by the patient should be kept for him alone and thoroughly sterilized once a day. All excreta should be destroyed by proper antiseptics or by fire. The nurse must be charged to thoroughly antisepticize her hands after handling the vessels or cloths

containing the excreta of the patient.

Management of the Patient.—The patient should be put to bed and made to use bed pans and nates cleansed after each evacuation of the bowels. He should be kept as quiet as possible, and his body sponged night and morning with a solution of vinegar and water, a solution of bicarbonate of soda or alcohol and water. The mouth, gums and teeth should be kept clean by scrubbing with some antiseptic solution, such as Lister's solution, sat. sol. potass. chlorate, or any other preferred. If there is any tendency to bed sores they should be treated in the regular manner and the nurse charged to look after them.

Diet.—Diet is a matter of greatest consideration. My experience has been that, through the presence of material in the stomach and intestinal canal undergoing fermentation and putrefaction, milk, which is one of the best articles of diet in these cases if kindly taken, is rendered indigestible and irritating, so I digest all milk given with Fairchild's essence of pepsin, making a junket. Then I break up the curd, mix with the whey and flavor to suit the patient. All the digestive secretions being diminished by action of the inflammatory processes involving it, I have learned to supply the different digestive ferments, such as pepsin for the albumens and proteids and diastase for the farinaceous foods. The evacuations of the bowels should be carefully watched and each article of diet noted in regard to its digestibility in each patient. The diet should be

liquid and nourishing up to the tenth day after the cessation of the fever. Care should be taken in preparing the food. All broths should be free from floating fats and oils.

Antiseptic Treatment — Antiseptic medicinal treatment is, to my mind, the proper treatment, so far as drugs are concerned. I have tried nearly all that are recommended—salol, beta-naphthol, calomel, phenyl-hydrate, turpentine, chlorine, thymol, guaiacol, camphor, subnitrate of bismuth, aqua calcis 1-4000, Woodbridge treatment, etc. Out of all the different methods I have tried and antiseptic drugs used I have adopted the following medicinal treatment as most applicable to ordinary cases, aside from complications:

For adults I give five-drop doses of spec. med. echafolta every three hours as a general antiseptic, and spec. med. baptisia if indicated; aqua calcis 1-4000 in tablespoonful doses three or four times daily, and enemas of aqua calcis 1-4000 night and morning with a return flow rectal nozzle. If the bowels are constipated small doses of calomel are given; if there is diarrhoea large doses of bismuth subnit.; for tympanites the turpentine stoupe. Alcohol is a detriment to these cases; it aggravates the irritated and inflamed condition of the alimentary canal, and is not as good a stimulant as many other drugs we have, such as, for example, strychnia, strophanthus, cactus, digitalis, etc.

Baths.—Baths afford the most important means of refrigeration and sedation. It requires some skill and observation on the part of the operator to know when they should be given and

the proper temperature. They should never be given to that degree in which they exhaust or over-excite as an after effect. They are best given by gradually reducing the temperature from tepid and moderate to cold or ice cold, as desired, according the range of the fever. There are different methods of giving the baths, such as the tub bath, pack and spray. I prefer the spray, which are given in the following manner: Place over a canvas-covered cot 6 feet long a piece of oil cloth cover full length, then raise the cot at one end so it will incline at an angle of 30° putting a receptacle for the water—a tub or bucket—at the foot. The trough made by the weight of the body will carry the water to the tub. Then, by using a perforated-bottom tin can, the operator can spray the body by dipping the water over and over, gradually reducing the temperature. The points in favor of this method of bathing are that the patient takes more kindly to it, is convenient and effective, and the water can be placed wherever desired. After the bath rub the patient with alcohol until he is dry.

Medical Register of California.

At the recent meeting of our State Eclectic Association funds were not available for procuring copies for free distribution, and it was ordered that notice be given in "Our Journal" that copies may be obtained of C. C. Wadsworth, M. D., 1104 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, at \$1 per copy. All physicians desiring a copy should address Dr. Wadsworth.

A Case of Ulceration of Womb and Cervix.

T. J. BIGGS, M. D., STAMFORD, CONN.

MISS C. G., New York; American, age twenty-four. Admitted September 10, 1897; examination revealing severe ulcerative endometritis, accompanied by profuse leucorrhœa of the most foetid character. On the cervix, posteriorly, grew a polypus as large as an English walnut or Madeira nut. The condition was of two-years' standing, during which time it had been under constant treatment by a succession of physicians, had been twice curetted, but in spite of all efforts had gradually grown worse. There had been no menses for the last six months, but when they were due she suffered severe neuralgic pains, confined to the ovaries.

I determined that a thorough curettement was necessary, but thought it wise to prepare the patient, as she was in a very run-down condition, with a regimen of bovine, a teaspoonful in milk, grape-juice, old port wine and beer, alternately, every two hours. She was put to bed on the 11th and hot douches of Thiersch, four quarts, were ordered night and morning. The following day a bovine tampon was applied well back in the cul-de-sac of Douglas, as there was a slight misplacement. On the 16th the polypus was removed by torsion, the surface exposed was touched up 25 per cent. pyrozone, and an iodoform-bovine tampon was applied. (That surface was completely healed by the 25th.) On the 26th I thoroughly curetted the uterus and cervix, removing, together

with the granulations, two smaller polypi of the size of hazel nuts. The bovine-peroxide reaction was then applied by injection into the uterus, and the product washed out as usual with Thiersch solution. The womb was then packed with bovine gauze, prepared in the following manner: Narrow strips of bi-sterilized gauze a yard long were dipped in bovine, wrung out and packed into the uterine cavity; a bovine tampon was inserted and a napkin and T-bandage applied. This treatment and dressing were repeated on the 27th and 28th. Menstruation being due on the 30th, I decided not to remove the packing again until that date, in the hope that the flow would come on and carry it away by mechanical force. In this I was not disappointed—the patient having from the beginning continued taking a teaspoonful of bovine every two hours. About four p. m. on September 30th menstruation appeared fully and freely without any pain whatever and lasted until October 3d. On the 4th examination found the mucous membrane lining the vagina thoroughly anæmic, and I therefore determined to employ local feeding, as well as support to the womb, which is necessary after all cases of curettement. Bovine tampons were applied daily until the 12th, and every other day thereafter until the first of November.

It should have been mentioned that on September 23d the initial lesion of syphilis appeared on the right labium

major, ran on to its full development, and on October 14th the secondary symptoms began to appear; eruption, falling out of hair, sore throat and pains in bones. For this condition, besides the bovine, one-fourth of a grain of merc. biniodide had been given three times a day; this being continued until November 22d, when the eruption was fading and the general condition was good.

November 1st the bovine had been increased to a tablespoonful every three hours. On the 14th the bovine tamponing was changed from every other day to twice a week. The condition of the uterus and cervix was now entirely well; the mucous membrane of the vagina was much improved, but was decidedly anæmic; consequently, the womb and vagina were thoroughly sprayed with bovine every night until

December 10th. After this date a tampon was applied daily of boroglycerol, glycerine and alum, when the patient was allowed to go out walking, in order to support the womb and to contract the surrounding tissues, which had become more or less relaxed. On December 15th the eruption had entirely disappeared, as well as all other syphilitic symptoms. The patient was impressed, however, with the necessity of keeping up antisiphilitic treatment for at least two years.

December 22d the patient was discharged, absolutely cured of uterine trouble; with instructions to continue bovine, a teaspoonful every three hours in milk, grape-juice or old port wine; also one-fourth grain protiodide of mercury every three hours; and to report at regular intervals.—*American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal.*

The Vital Force as a Healer.

O. S. LAWS, M. D., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

A LARGE per cent of those that employ a physician could get well by rest and proper diet. The vital force that builds and repairs our bodies usually can restore health, with plenty of time and rest to assist. On account of this well known fact, we have people jumping to the conclusion that medicine is useless in all cases. Hence, we have probably half a dozen different societies of healers without medicine. Although repudiating the claims of each other, they agree upon the one point that drugs are not only useless but harmful, and must be swept from the face of the earth.

Many years ago the water-cure doctor came along and proposed to wipe out or, rather, wash out, not only diseases, but drugs, doctors and all. But whilst the water-cure man is seldom heard of, doctors continue to multiply, and drugs are immensely on the increase. And so I predict it ever will be. All that is of value in these rival societies has been recognized by medical men for ages, and will continue long after this Hindoo philosophy, called Christian science, has ceased to delude the simple.

Every living body is a sort of battery. The heart is the dynamo, the

brain the storage of vital force and the nerves the distributing system. Prof. Buchanan used to call the fluid engendered the *nervaura*. That we and other animals are endowed thus with an actual, tangible vital fluid is certainly an undeniable fact. The very thoughts may pass from one person to another by contact of the hands. And as telegraphy is now being carried on without connecting wires, so influences are transmitted from one person to another without contact. Hence, we have "magnetic healers," "divine healers" and other sorts.

But medical men should not fail to develop a knowledge of these wonderful powers and put them to practical use, only using drugs to assist the natural force of the body. And I believe every proper drug contains some needed element. We talk about drugs acting, but drugs cannot act. The organism may act upon the drug. It may appropriate it, or expel it, or "die in the attempt." But one thing is certain that nothing should go into the system unless it contains some element that is really needed and can be used by the vital force.

If your patient is not sick give him good suggestions and something pleasant to eat and drink.

By the way, let me tell you some interesting observations of the magnetic power one animal may have over another. I could relate many, but will mention only two.

Riding through some timber land one day, the approach of my horse's feet startled a little blue bird in the road. It started to fly, but only flut-

tered along two feet from the ground, gradually rising as if held back by a flexible string, and in a moment my eye caught a garter snake sliding along under it, with at least one-third of its body reaching up towards the bird. Thus they went till my near approach alarmed the snake and broke his current, for suddenly he dropped his head, and the bird went like a dart from a broken string. That settled the matter with me for all time as to the *fact* and the *how* of snakes "charming" birds.

The other case was similar, only it was a cat bird and a black snake lying still. He was under the bars to the driveway into my horse-lot. The lower bar was about two feet from the ground. The bird was flying from the bar to the ground, near the snake, and back again in rapid succession, till my near approach disturbed the reptile. Then the bird went like an arrow from the scene, from which it would have gone before had it not been tied by a magnetic chord.

These facts give to me a clear explanation of the power of these modern wonder-workers. Thus they are enabled to help some that are sick and many that think they are, and afterwards hold them in bondage and live sumptuously from their credulity. But the true Eclectic gathers in all the good of these things and uses them in a legitimate way.

Is It You?

We still have delinquents among our subscribers. We do not ask much of each, hence we must hear from all.

The Story of a Notable Picture.

ONE of the most important and admired pictures displayed in recent years at the National Academy exhibitions is "The Country Doctor," by Mr. W. Granville Smith.

This fine canvas won warm praise both from the critics and the public, and was one of the chief attractions of an exhibition which more than twice the usual number of pictures were offered, and whose walls were crowded to the utmost capacity, so great was the pressure for space. Under such circumstances the standard of judgment is very stringent, and only a high order of merit secures consideration for a picture. Especially difficult is it for a large canvas to win the coveted honor, for each big picture shoulders out several small ones, and the opposition to big pictures is therefore intense. For that reason it is an extraordinary honor to have a large picture hung in an exhibition where the space is sufficient for only one-fourth of the applicants.

Mr. Granville Smith's "Country Doctor," a big canvas, four by six feet, has won this distinction, and his place as one of the "coming men" among the younger American artists is thereby assured.

The artistic merits of this notable picture are certified by its place of honor in the chief American art exhibition, its power to appeal to human sentiment was evidenced by the persistent attention it attracted, touched by its reality, its homely humanity, its suggestion of pathos.

"The Country Doctor" is a vivid por-

trayal of a familiar episode—a furious winter night struggle through drift and storm at duty's call, an exhausted old doctor struggling wearily forward, a fatigued horse shrinking in the blinding snow-blasts, an anxious mother eagerly waiting for longed-for relief. From the porch of her humble home peers eagerly out into the storm. The lantern she holds above her head cuts a feeble path of light through the gloom, along which the doctor plows his way to shelter.

This strong and beautiful work, presenting a phase of a doctor's life, has been purchased by us at the National Academy for \$1,000. It is our purpose to exhibit the original at the various assemblies of physicians held from time to time throughout the country, and also to reproduce the picture in exact fac-simile by lithography, of a size suitable for framing. The painting was exhibited at the recent national gathering of physicians at Columbus and elicited great admiration. The subject is of uncommon interest, especially to physicians, a fit companion piece to the famous painting by Luke Fildes, entitled "The Doctor," which we reproduced and presented to physicians some time ago. We shall be pleased to send a copy to any member of the medical profession on receipt of 10 cents to pay mailing expenses.

It is now in press and will be ready for distribution in the late summer.

THE ARLINGTON CHEMICAL Co.,
Yonkers, N. Y.

Subscribe for "OUR JOURNAL."

Priority in Medicine.

J. S. LEACHMAN, M. D., D. S. T., GALLION, LA.

WHAT does priority amount to in medicine? Nothing. Even if the dominant school could prove that they cut the rib from old Father Adam's side to make our dear, old Mother Eve, and waited on her at the birth of Cain and improved on obstetrics at the birth of Abel, would that make them more efficient than some of the reformed schools? Not one bit. Even though they date their existence back for ages, it shows their weakness to be rushing into the halls of the legislatures of each State clamoring for laws to protect them, with a falsehood on their lips, claiming that it is the "dear people" that want protection, when the "dear people" have never asked for such a thing and used reformed physicians wherever the opportunity serves them.

The fact is that they (the old school) see that reformation will soon swallow them up. They realize their weakness, and thus they ask laws to crowd out others and coerce the "dear people" to employ them or no one at all. Let me ask, Do we not live in a free country (so claimed), and does not each and every American citizen have a right to take what medicines he chooses? Does he not, or should he not, have the right to employ a physician of any school, or even an osteopath, a doctor of suggestive therapeutics or Christian sciences, or just whom he likes? Must we call all these folks quacks that practice the above? If so, they are a higher order of quacks, and are getting in their work pretty well and curing cases that the

old "regular quacks" had given up to die.

If the dominant school, during its long existence, had not grasped after so many fads, and had learned it all and could do it all, there would have been no use for any other school, and the minds of the people would never have called into existence those reformers, but just kept on taking crude physic. But reformers have been called into existence, and the people have refused to swallow everything the doctor sticks to their lips, and seek assistance from some one that is able to suggest to their sub-conscience minds or souls the proper thoughts that will take possession of their bodies and cure their ills in defiance of doctors and pills.

The old school says, "We must crush out these things or these quacks will grow rich, while we starve. Let us enact more laws; let us claim the 'dear people' need protection. Let's fool the people if we can and save ourselves." This is no new trick. Did not they, in Mesmer's time, imprison him and cause him to die in exile just because he healed the sick without physic? Did not the dominant school fight the Homœopathic school and the Eclectic school as long as they could, but when these schools got too much for them then they were willing to lie down with the two lambs (great, big, old lion) and pretend that the millenium had come, but that is not so. Here in this State just let a few allopaths report to the State Board that a doctor is an ir-

regular or an Eclectic and see if it don't do him up before the Board and he will fail to be licenced to practice in the State. Although he may be a man like myself that has spent twenty-five or thirty years in active and successful practice, yet some young big-head of a fellow can come out of the pet college of the State (allopath), and stop his practicing. That, too, though the youngster may scarcely know anything—can't even diagnose smallpox from chicken pox. This all is not called quackery. It's all right. It's bolstered up by the law. It's allopathy! and they consider themselves the salt of the earth and embrace the dear, young allopath, even though he can't tell chicken pox from smallpox or a bite of a North Louisiana mosquito. But he is a licentiate, you see. The law says he is a doctor.

I graduated in the old school years ago, but I have seen so much ignorance, so much jealousy and foul play used by the dominant school, and always having been liberal in mind I joined an Eclectic State Society long since. If we have any laws at all I think they should be uniform or alike in all the States and that all schools should have equal rights; that is, all schools should be equally recognized and that every one be examined by his own school.

Mallory.

Go to the dictionary to find consolation, and go to Mallory to find everything else you need. His instruments are up to date, and prices down to bed rock.

Medical Societies.

The National.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22, 1899.

DEAR JOURNAL:—According to program, the National Eclectic Medical Association convened in the elegant convention hall of the beautiful Cadillac Hotel Tuesday, June 20th.

The convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. A. H. Barr, after which the delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor William Maybury, who delivered one of the most delightful, scientific and welcome addresses it has ever been my privilege to listen to. The response was by our venerable veteran, Alexander Wilder, M. D., whose remarks were well chosen and exceedingly appropriate.

After the usual routine work was cleared, the Section on Materia Medica was called for, and reports were full and papers thorough, and the discussion that followed brought out the fine points of many of our best remedies.

Section II, Practice of Medicine, also a distinctly Eclectic subject, was called out at length, and occupied a large part of the time. The papers were usually short, sharp and spicy, and the arguments which followed were very scientific and interesting.

The next section of distinctly Eclectic work was Therapeutics, and was thoroughly canvassed. The other sections followed in rapid succession, and every one was up to a high standard.

Wednesday morning and evening were occupied by section work with good results.

Wednesday afternoon was given over to sight seeing and pleasure. Four large trolley cars were filled, and we were shown the best part of the residence and business sections of the city. After this we were conducted through the immense plant of Parke, Davis & Co., and were shown every step in the process of manufacture of every variety of medicine known to medical science. The bacteriological and biological laboratories were particularly interesting. Every step in the production of the various antitoxines was fully illustrated. The large, well kept stables were fully stocked with the best breeds of horses, cows and calves, Guinea pigs, pigs, dogs, chickens, pigeons, etc. These departments are kept in the most perfectly clean and healthy condition. After a tour through this great labyrinth we were feasted in an immense tent on the grassy lawn, after which we were ushered into a great pleasure steamer and taken up the river to Belle Isle, the beautiful park and zoo belonging to the city of Detroit. The balance of the afternoon was devoted to boat rides and drives over this beautiful Belle Isle Park.

Thursday's sections were all thoroughly canvassed until 11 A. M., when the Electoral College was called into the committee rooms and, after deliberation, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, George W. Boskowitz, M. D., New York; First Vice President, M. H. Logan, Ph. G., M. D., San Francisco; Second Vice President, N. A. Graves, M. D., Chicago; Third Vice President, P. B. Wright, M. D., Grand

Rapids, Mich.; Recording Secretary, Pitts E. Howes, M. D., Boston; Corresponding Secretary, E. L. Standlee, M. D., St. Louis; Treasurer, W. T. Gemmill, M. D., Forrest, O.

Atlantic City, N. J., was chosen as the place for the next meeting.

The Paris Exposition Committee reported a rate from New York City to Paris and return at \$147.50, including twelve admissions to the Exposition grounds, hotel, fares and tips paid; in fact, all necessary expenses are included in this price.

Thursday afternoon was mainly occupied in discussing the subject of a "Revision of the Eclectic Materia Medica and Pharmacopea."

Three hundred delegates were registered. Every morning session was opened with prayer by a different eminent divine of Detroit. Very truly,

M. H. LOGAN.

P. S.—Detroit is a beautiful, clean city, perfectly level, the streets lined with lawns and green trees and all smoothly paved. The residences are usually of brick and stone. It is brilliantly lighted with numerous electric towers.

The water plant is the property of the city and is located in a beautiful little park within the city limits. The water is pumped from the lake and the Detroit River by four immense engines. Engine No. 1 is of 254-horse power, and was built in 1877 by the Detroit Locomotive Works. It weighs 500 tons; cylinders are forty-two and forty-eight inches in diameter, and the engine pumps 1548 gallons a minute, or 24,000,000 gallons per day. It is fifty

feet high and is a model of beauty. Engine No. 3 is larger, pumping 30,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours, while Engine No. 4 has a fly-wheel weighing fifty tons. The total pumping capacity per day is 102,000,000 gallons. Three mains, forty-two inches in diameter each, lead the water to the city.

The city abounds in small parks and a boulevard surrounds the principal part; but the principal park and zoo is outside the city limits, on a island in the river, and is known as Belle Isle. It is reached by a large bridge and by numerous pleasure steamers. It contains 700 acres, and cost the city, including the bridge, \$1,500,000.

Detroit is about the size of San Francisco, and supports two morning and two evening papers. It boasts of several sky-scrapers, and has a perfect trolley-car system. The people are generous and liberal, and they entertained us handsomely. We leave Detroit with many kind remembrances. M.

Texas Eclectics to the Front.

It will be gratifying to our friends everywhere to know that the Lone Star State is forging to the front in matters medical. Yet four months till our State meeting at Dallas, and never before has there been such evidence of enthusiasm as is manifest at this time. Listen to what we are doing. Our program is not yet complete, but we will give a brief outline of our work:

The work will be divided into twelve sections. The chairman of each section is hard at work. Four handsome prizes will be given for good work.

The first, donated by its worthy and renowned author, Prof. Finley Ellingwood of Chicago—his "Materia Medica and Therapeutics"—by virtue of its excellence, will go the chairman of the best conducted section.

The second prize received, a Scudder case, was donated by our good and most liberal friends, Lloyd Bros. It will be given to the member present who has been the most regular attendant of the association meetings since its organization.

The third donated, but in no sense inferior to any book of its kind published, is Webster's "Dynamical Therapeutics." This excellent work goes to the member who writes and presents the most excellent paper on any subject. Our liberal friend, H. T. Webster, M. D., has also proffered a copy of his "Principles of Medicine" for 1900.

Last and least, but in no sense small, comes our *Gleaner*, to gladden the heart of the M. D. who travels the greatest number of miles to attend the meeting.

Can you wonder at the commotion down in Texas? You ought to see how the Mavericks are hustling to win these prizes. We will keep you posted on what we are doing later on.

L. S. DOWNS, M. D., Sec.

Galveston, Tex.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, H. L. Barber, Gen. Mngr., 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

*Alumni and Personal.***A FRONTIER DOCTOR.**

A TRIBUTE TO MY FRIEND, DR. J. MILTON
WELCH.

I sing not of the lofty nor the rich,
Upon whose heads a tinselled crown
may lie,
Denoting oft a whim of chance, or
which
Dame Fortune may have dropped
when passing by.

To-day my muse would sing a higher
theme,
Portraying manhood in a nobler
guise,
And laud true worth—to many but a
dream,
Or out of reach, I oftentimes sur-
mise.

True worth combines the best the heart
affords
When tuned to highest thoughts of
good to man;
Justice and sympathy for all are chords
That make harmonious every tribe
and clan.

I have a friend whose soul embodies
these,
Whose daily life hath been a con-
stant round,
Of self-denying effort to give ease
To all, where pain and suffering
abound.

In early life his lot he chose to cast
Among the sturdy souls who made
the West,
And, on the rolling plains of Kansas,
passed

A score of years by high endeavor
blest.

Fair fortune had not lined his purse
with gold;
No open sesame beckoned him to
fame;
He bade his latent energies unfold,
And patiently he made an honored
name.

From plain and wood, and brake and
fen he drew,
With cultured ken, his store of heal-
ing things,
Well aided by a helpmate good and
true—
His faithful wife—whose merit oft
he sings.

And far and near, o'er hill and vale, by
day
And night, through summer's heat
and winter's cold,
In cultured homes, and cabins made of
clay,
His presence cheered the hearts of
young and old.

No ostentatious sheet may flaunt his
worth;
No stately shaft may mark his lowly
bed,
Yet still in grateful hearts, 'round many
a hearth,
His kindly deeds shall lasting frag-
rance shed. E. P. FORD.
Los Angeles, Cal., May 14, 1899.

"Bring Flowers."

Since our last issue Death has gath-
ered a rich harvest from the ranks of
our College Alumni. No less than four

of our number have crossed the silent river. We mourn the loss of Brothers J. C. Schlarbaum, M. D., '88, J. M. O'Byrne, M. D., '96, E. T. Lemieux, M. D., '97, and E. Mullally, M. D., '99.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association.

The ninth annual meeting will be held at Washington, D. C., September 19, 20 and 21, 1899. The President, Dr. F. B. Bishop, has appointed the following Committee of Arrangements: Drs. D. Percy Hickling (Chairman), J. Taber Johnson, G. Lloyd Magruder, Z. T. Sowers, Robert Reyburn, G. Betton Massey, Charles R. Luce, Elmer Sothoron, Llewellyn Eliot, Clifton Mayfield.

Willards Hotel has been chosen for headquarters, and special rates have been made for all interested in this meeting. Many able papers have been promised, and a very successful scientific meeting is assured. There will be a large exhibition of electro-therapeutic apparatus in Willard's Hall during the meeting of the association. Willard's Hall is well adapted for this purpose, as it not only adjoins the headquarters but communicates with it by a corridor and there is also a large entrance directly from the street.

The committee also promises a very pleasant social programme, including a reception by the President of the United States, an excursion to Mount Vernon, Arlington and Alexandria—a buffet lunch at Alexandria—an evening visit to the Congressional Library, to be viewed under electrical illumination.

It is earnestly hoped that every fellow, active, honorary and associate,

will be present, as we want to make it rank among the notable meetings of this association.

D. PERCY HICKLING,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

Celerina.

A. O. Stimpson, M. D., C. M., Thompson, Pa., says: I have used and prescribed Celerina as a nervous sedative in a sufficient number of cases to test its medical virtues, and by experience I find that it is by far the most effective anodyne compound that is made. It is especially adapted to such cases that will not tolerate opiates, especially in neurasthenia and hysteric convulsions. I have also used it as a calmative in several cases of insomnia, brought on by over indulgence in the use of alcoholic stimulants. I have often combined it with Peacock's bromides very effectually.

Case I. Miss A. C., a young lady, inheriting an extremely nervous temperament from her mother, was treated by me three months ago for amenorrhea and chlorosis. Preparations of iron were prescribed for her with decided benefit as a constitutional treatment, but she could get no rest at night, only when completely exhausted. Opiates of various kinds proved more of an excitant remedy than calmative. By the frequent and repeated use of bromides of potash, soda and ammonia, she would obtain rest when her stomach would tolerate the remedies, but Celerina proved to be the *sine qua non* in her case; the second dose scarcely ever failing to secure a protracted and refreshing sleep.

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*Editorial.***MEDICAL LEGISLATION.**

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM DR. ALEXANDER WILDER.

We are pleased to publish the following letter from Dr. Wilder:

TIMEO DANAOS ET DONA FERENTES.

NEWARK, N. J., June 26, 1899.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have just received a copy of your "Negative Argument" regarding medical legislation. Your four propositions are irrefutable.* A medical examining board is simply and unequivocally a medical fraud, with little power for good, but much as an engine of oppression and mischief. It shields quacks by persecution.

I have wondered much, and become heartily disgusted with the pretexts offered by professed Eclectics in behalf of this medical legislation. They seem to me wilfully blind and, in some cases, wilfully dishonest.

In 1845 Thomas V. Morrow made the proud boast at Worthington, Ohio, that all

the proscriptive medical statutes had been repealed, "it is to be hoped forever."

In 1884 John King, in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, denounced in an address the present medical legislation as meaning "Death to liberty, death to Eclecticism!"

Such, likewise, were the often asserted sentiments of Wooster Beach.

No Eclectic, no reform physician of any shade ever dreamed of favoring a proscriptive medical statute.

But these seem to be days of apostasy. Republican liberty itself is in mortal peril; the Constitution of the United States is of little more moment than waste paper.

Perhaps it is darkest just before day, and that the century about to begin will witness a new birth and resurrection from the dead of personal liberty and fair opportunity for all. I pray it, for I love to regard the bright rather than the dark side.

The American Medical Association was organized in 1846 for the avowed purpose of instigating obnoxious medical legislation. It was meant to crush "irregulars." Finding this impracticable, it has consented, when it must, to admit professed Eclectics and homœopathists into this bed of obscenity. Alas! too many, if patted on the shoulder, are ready to lick the dust.

I congratulate you for what you have said. Keep on saying it. You will help at regenerating a perishing but sacred cause. It will help to establish for Eclectic medicine a *raison d'être*—a reason for existing—which, in this allying with our adversaries, bids fair to wane and vanish.

I remain truly yours,

ALEXANDER WILDER.

[*The four propositions are as follows:

"1st. A perfect system of medical practice has not, as yet, been developed, the truth in medicine is unknown; and it is subversive of morality and good government to uphold by law that which is false and erroneous.

"2d. Such a law, by pretending to

decide for each individual whom only he should employ as medical advisers, prohibits in its sphere of action the freedom of the will; and restrictions of this kind are antagonistic to the spirit and most cherished declarations of our government.

"3d. Such a law promotes the worst forms of quackery, and therefore encourages all the evils it claims to suppress.

"4th. The real intent of such a law is not to shield the people, but to protect the medical profession of the so-called "regular" school, which is an exponent of a system of practice that is founded upon error and superstition; a system that is too weak to live by its merits, and that can only be kept in existence by legal enactments."—ED.]

A High Honor.

In electing our Professor M. H. Logan, M. D., to the office of First Vice President for the ensuing year, the National at Detroit conferred a high honor upon our townsman and generously recognized the importance of the West. Professor Logan is faithful in attendance at the meetings of the National and in advancing its interests. He has OUR JOURNAL's congratulations upon being so highly honored. We wish also to acknowledge our obligations to him for a file of the *Detroit Free Press* containing reports of the meeting.

Good Location Wanted.

DEAR EDITOR:—Enclosed you will find a postoffice order for \$1.50 to balance my account on your books. I am well pleased with OUR JOURNAL, and will be

glad to contribute to its columns occasionally.

I may yet become a resident of your State, as I am not exactly pleased with the long rainy season encountered here. Do you know of an opening that would be worth considering where experience and ability might win? If so please mention such and greatly oblige

Yours, fraternally,

B. ROSWELL HUBBARD, M. D.

Seattle, Wash., June 28, 1899.

Higher Rank for Surgeon-General.

At the annual meeting of the Georgia Medical Association, 1899, the following sensible and just memorial to Congress was adopted:

WHEREAS, the position of Surgeon-General of the United States Army involves great and grave responsibility, the direction of vast interest, the highest order of professional skill and learning and executive ability; and

WHEREAS, the number of officers and soldiers under the direction of the Surgeon-General in an Army organized as is the Army of the United States is greater than the command of a division commander.

Be it resolved, by the Medical Association of Georgia that it is the sense of this body that the Surgeon-General of the Army should have the rank, pay and allowances of a Major-General.

Resolved, that the Medical Association of Georgia requests all the medical societies of the United States to join in this appeal.

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Honorable Secretary of War and our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that all cooperate in attaining the end sought; and, further, that copies be also sent to the American Medical Association and all other medical societies in the United States, with

the request that they join in this memorial to Congress and urge prompt action upon this subject by our National legislative authorities.

How To Do It.

We have received a great many compliments on our July issue, because it contained so many good things from our doctors in Southern California.

Now, there isn't an Eclectic physician on the Coast who cannot greatly aid his brother practitioners and be of service to the world by writing his experiences for OUR JOURNAL.

All try it, and see what an excellent journal we shall have, and how much better we can all practice medicine. Life is bright to him who is making the most possible of himself. Pick open your shell, doctor, with the point of a pen. Shake off that old crust of indifference and get to work. You are hiding a bright light under a bushel, and if you continue to do so it will surely be smothered. Expression is essential to growth.

"St. Luke's Hospital."

Doubtless a goodly number of our physicians have been astonished of late to find themselves suddenly famous, and to learn that they have been "appointed" "Visiting and Consulting Physicians and Surgeons on the Medical Staff of St. Luke's Hospital." This "hospital" claims to be located in the fair State of Michigan. The management states that appointees must purchase a "certificate of membership." They are very considerate, however, and are willing that payment be made in any old

kind of money, as may quite readily be seen from this:

For payment of certificates of membership we will accept personal bank checks, exchanges on city banks, postoffice or express money orders, 1c or 2c postage stamps, currency or silver.

Publisher's Notes.

Sanmetto and Imitations.

I have used Sanmetto extensively for the last five or six years in both old, young, male and female, in all forms of irritation of the urinary organs, from nocturnal enuresis in the young to cystitis in the aged, and have been disappointed in but few cases in obtaining good results. Have tried imitations (owing to their cheapness). The results were unsatisfactory. Have returned to Sanmetto as a sheet anchor in both acute and chronic conditions of the urinary tract. I obtain speedier and more satisfactory results when given four times a day in drachm doses in hot water. T. J. GULLEFER, M. D.,
Greenburg, Ind. Coroner.

Solar Heat.

Direct exposure to the sun's rays, employment in hot and poorly ventilated offices, workshops or rooms are among the most prolific causes of headache in summer time, as well as of heat exhaustion and sunstroke. For these headaches, and for the nausea which accompanies them, antikamnia will be found to afford prompt relief, and can be safely given. Insomnia from solar heat is readily overcome by

one or two five-grain antikamnia tablets at supper time and again before retiring. If these conditions are partly dependent upon a disordered stomach two five-grain antikamnia tablets with fifteen or twenty drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia, well diluted, are advisable. For the pain following sun or heat stroke, antikamnia tablets, in doses of one or two tablets every two or three hours, will produce the ease and rest necessary to complete recovery. As a preventive of and cure for nausea while traveling by railroad or steamboat, and for genuine *mal de mer* or sea sickness, antikamnia is unsurpassed, and is recommended by the surgeons of the White Star, Canard and American Steamship Lines.

Treatment of Indigestion of Infants.

Indigestion of infants is too frequently ignored by mothers, especially young mothers, until at last is engrafted gastro-intestinal catarrh, when at once they become alarmed, and seek advice either from the tradition-burdened grandmother or the physician. It is the physician's luck to be called after all domestic means have failed. He is supposed to effect a cure forthwith, even though he first has to remove the trouble caused by the lotions, potions, etc., which had been administered by the mother. If the mother had as vigorously watched the cause of disturbance (faulty feeding) as she applies home remedies, the chances are that the child would have had no trouble. Infant feeding, then, should receive careful study by the mother, and at-

tention be paid to the details of hygienic care. These measures would do much toward preventing indigestion and gastro-intestinal catarrh.

Treatment, too, of the diarrhoea, which becomes a factor in the prognosis, should also receive attention. The use of mineral acids, bismuth and pepsin is well known, and also the use of Lactopeptine, which has been commended by J. Lewis Smith, who attests its usefulness in these cases.

For several years we have used Lactopeptine in the indigestion of infants; in fact, it is much of a routine treatment, and the results have always been highly satisfactory. Infants need it when indigestion is more or less chronic, and it will do valiant service in correcting the difficulties of digestion here encountered. In addition to medical care, much attention must be given to the hygienic surroundings of the child, its bath, its outdoor life, its exercise, the water it drinks and the quality and quantity of food taken.—*F. P. Norbury, M. D., in Medical Fortnightly.*

Toxicodendron Poison.

Dr. M. Herschel Wheeler, of Butler, Ky., thus reports a very remarkable case of toxicodendron poison following erysipelas.

Case 1. The patient, a gentleman, was about convalescent of a very severe case of erysipelas, when he came in contact with a poison oak vine. When I called to see him his face was swollen nearly beyond recognition, and he was suffering intensely. Not having with me what I called nearly a



specific in said trouble, but, instead, a two-ounce jar of Unguentine, this I applied freely, and after a short time he said:

"Doctor, I feel so much better; I am very thankful to you. What is that preparation you are using? I want you to make me a large box of it."

Suffice it to say, the third application made a cure.

Case 2. This was a case of urticaria in an aged lady. You know I presume the agony one endures with urticaria, and many times it has baffled my skill to check it. After having the patient sponged with an antiseptic solution, Unguentine was freely applied, which gave her some relief. This treatment was continued until the case was thoroughly cured.

I believe Unguentine will be the ideal ointment in the near future in both skin diseases and as a surgical dressing, and I cannot thank you too much for your kindness in calling my attention to your valuable preparation.

Handsome Engraving.

The Mellier Drug Company of St. Louis has recently mailed to the entire medical profession of the United States a handsome engraving of "The First Meeting of the Medical Society of London Held in 1773," together with a circular mentioning every one of the members whose portraits are presented in the picture and stating in what particular line each was pre-eminent.

This engraving should prove an interesting and attractive addition to the walls of every physician's office, and if

through an oversight any physician failed to receive a copy, or if his copy was damaged in transit, one can be obtained gratis by applying to the Mellier Drug Company, 2112 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

"The Southwestern Progressive Medical Journal."

This is the newest of our Eclectic periodicals, and its broom sweeps very clean. Only a year and a half old, it can already wink the other eye and teach its elders many a trick worth knowing. Sample it. Address, Rogers, Arkansas.

Typhoid Fever.

In the treatment of typhoid fever during the epidemic of the fall of 1892 in St. Louis, and during the present season, 1896, substantially the following treatment was used with much signal success, that it is earnestly recommended to others.

To control the temperature, repress diarrhoea and give rest:

R Salo-Sedatus, grs. xx

Subnitrate of bismuth, ʒjss

M. Divide into twelve powders Sig. One every two, six or twelve hours, as required.

No "Pull," No Practice.

In fact, the absurdity of the whole force of examining boards only comes in view when men of twenty odd years of successful practice desire to change a location, a few miles from one State to another, and where \$50 to \$75 expense is involved in traveling, etc., with a probability (if you are not a favorite

with some member of the board, or if some underhanded competitor poisons by letters the minds of the board) that you will be rejected and stopped from practice.—*Medical Summary.*

Stomach Ache.

Now is the time when the cucumber and green apple are full of business. Think of *Lac Bismuthi cum Pepsino* (Worden) in your cases of enteritis, dysentery, diarrhoea, infantile disorders, etc.

Gargles.

Now a German scientist, a professor in one of the universities of his native country, states that gargling the throat does not bring the solution in contact with the pharynx, and hence is of very little, if any benefit. He tried two methods for ascertaining if the gargle would reach the pharynx. He covered the uvula and tonsils with starch and used a solution of iodide of potassium for a gargle. The starch on the uvula and tongue responded to the iodide test and became blue; that on the tonsils remained white. He covered the tonsils with methyl blue and gargled with pure water, which came away clean, leaving the methyl blue on the tonsils. Is it possible that after all these years of use of throat gargles it will be demonstrated that they never reached the parts for which they were intended and were therefore useless? Some few physicians have claimed that gargling is useless in throat diseases, but the great bulk of the fraternity has believed in them. Will it not be

strange if further tests prove that gargling the throat is useless?—*Journal of Orifical Surgery.*

Liquor Ferri et Mangani Peptonates.

(DUO-PEPTONATE—WORDEN.)

A neutral, non-astringent solution, which does not affect the teeth. It contains one and a half grains iron and one-quarter grain manganese as albuminoid peptonates, and can be taken undiluted or with carbonated water, milk, or wine free from tannin.

It is generally acknowledged that manganese in organic combination (wherein the tendency to cause functional disorders is obviated) exerts greater ozonizing power over the blood than iron alone, and thus causes more active oxidation and subsequently a more energetic assimilative effect.

Due-Peptonate increases the amount of hæmaglobulin in the blood gradually, which can easily verified by the centrifuge or microscope.

Duo-Peptonate may be combined with *Liquor Strychnia*, cod liver oil, bromides, etc., without decomposition, but Fowler's solution, or other forms of arsenic should be administered separately. CLINTON E. WORDEN & Co., Manufacturing pharmacists, 214-220 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Incompatible Compounds.

The Eclectic physician who adapts single remedies to single conditions is not apt to prescribe incompatible compounds. And yet a knowledge of these compounds of common remedies

is essential. The following are a few which appeared in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. They and others are found in the more complete works on chemistry, etc.

1. Acids are incompatible with alkalies and alkaline substances.

2. Mineral acids should never be added to alcoholic preparations, as the acid changes the alcohol into an ether.

3. Never dispense alkalies and alkaloïds in the same mixture, nor should a prescription like the following be dispensed: R Strychnine sulph. gr. i; potass. iodide ʒi; syrup alterans, q. s.; ʒviij. M. Here we have chemical changes; the strychnine is precipitated and the patient is liable to get the greater quantity at the last dose.

4. Chlorate, nitrate and permanganate of potassium should not be mixed with tannic acid or any oxidizing agent.

6. Cherry laurel water, bitter almond water or amygdalus persica should not be dispensed with morphine, as the poisonous cyanide of morphine results.

—*Chicago Medical Times*.

Zinc Sulpho Carbolate.

This is an astringent antiseptic. One that will do no harm in typhoid fevers and dysentery. Tablets of any size. Ounce 35 cents.—*Waterhouse Pharmacy Co., St. Louis*.

Five grains of the sulphite of soda three or four times a day will cure headache where the tongue is broad and pale and covered with a yellowish white coat.

Book Notes.

Atlas on Fractures and Dislocations by Professor Dr. H. Helferich, of Griefswald. Translated from the third German edition by J. Hutchinson, Jr., F. R. C. S. Sixty-eight superb chromolithographic plates, with descriptions, and 130 pages of treatise, illustrated with 126 woodcuts. Wood's Series of Medical Hand Atlases. Muslin, \$3 net, third edition, just issued. William Wood & Co., publishers, New York.

The exquisite quality of the colored plates in all the atlases of this series is, if possible, surpassed by the execution of those illustrating this new volume. The first edition of this work was extremely popular in this country, and a very large number were sold. After being out of print for over a year, this third revised edition will be welcomed on all sides.

In it are illustrated, mainly from actual specimens, the various dislocations met with each joint in the body, and all the usual forms of fracture of each bone. Those physicians who do not have access to the X-ray will find this work of great assistance, and those who do will find reliable aid in verifying diagnosis. Many a doctor would gladly give five times the price of this book to be rid of the unfavorable advertisement he receives from some badly managed bone work, which, by its aid, he might have avoided.

The Newer Remedies, Including Their Synonyms, Sources, Methods of Preparation, Tests, Solubilities, Incompatibilities, Medicinal Properties, and Doses so far as known, Together with Sections on Organo-therapeutic Agents and Indif.

ferent Compounds of Iron; A Reference Manual for Physicians, Pharmacists and Students, by Virgil Coblentz, A. M., Phar. M., Ph. D., F. C. S., etc., Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the New York College of Pharmacy, etc. Third edition, revised and very much enlarged; 150 pages, octavo, cloth, price \$1 net. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., 1899.

In addition to giving as complete a list of all modern medicinal synthetics as possible, the author has endeavored to include all such proprietary combinations as are made up of mixtures containing one or more of these synthetics; also such other preparations as employ specially coined titles, many of which are deceptively similar to those of well known chemie compounds. The book allows the physician to prescribe useful agents intelligently, and furnishes the druggist needed information as to the proper methods of preparation, solubilities, incompatibilities, etc.

Hay Fever and Its Successful Treatment by W. C. Hollopeter, A. M., M. D., Clinical Professor of Pediatrics in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, etc.; Second Edition, Enlarged and Revised; \$1. Philadelphia, D. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., 1899.

This work is from the pen of a scholarly physician of wide experience, who has given the disease of which he writes an exhaustive study. Hay fever is with many people a serious affliction, and the physician will often be puzzled in its management. It is well to know the latest and best in regard to the disease, and it is here presented in a concise and convenient form.

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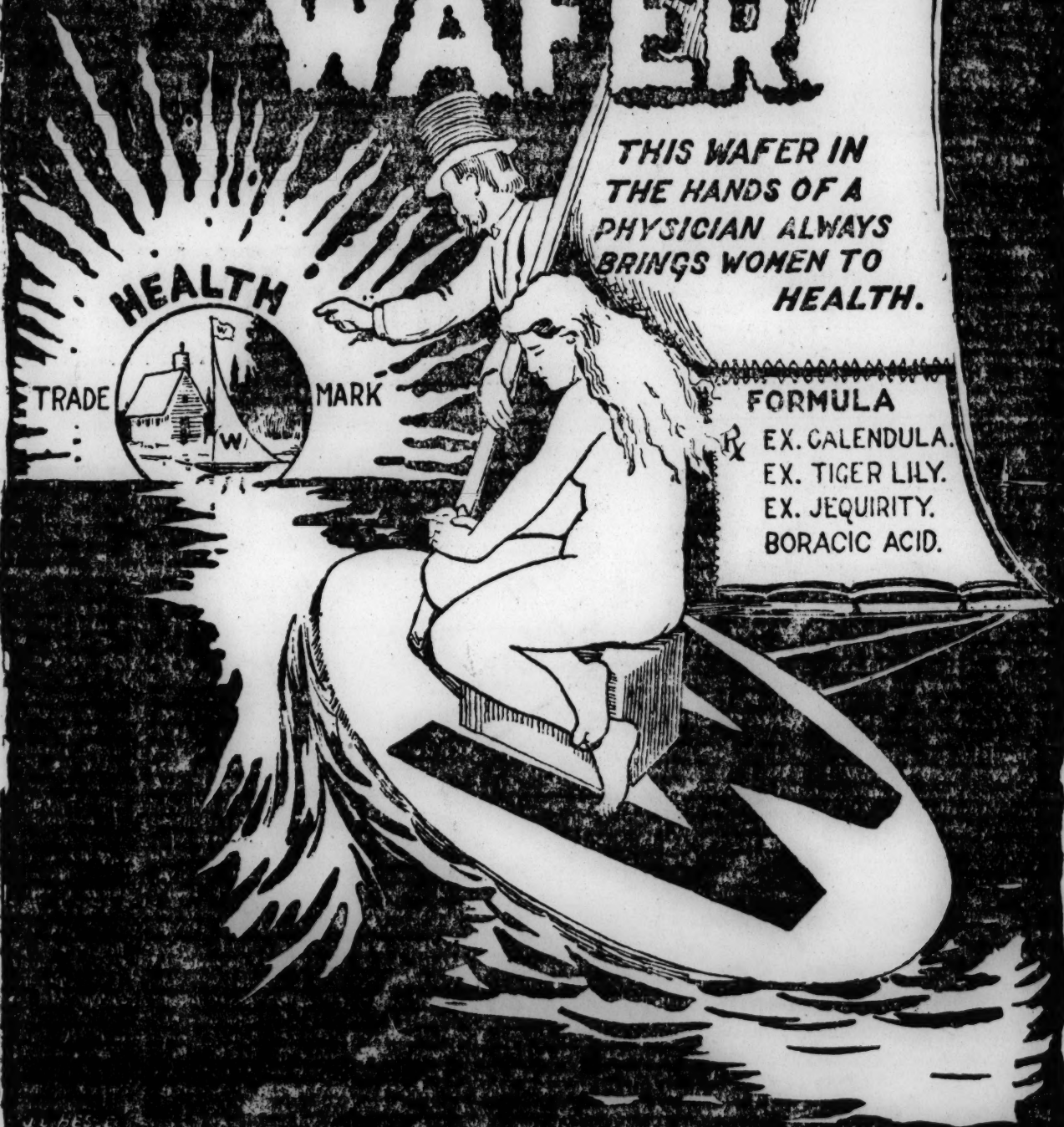
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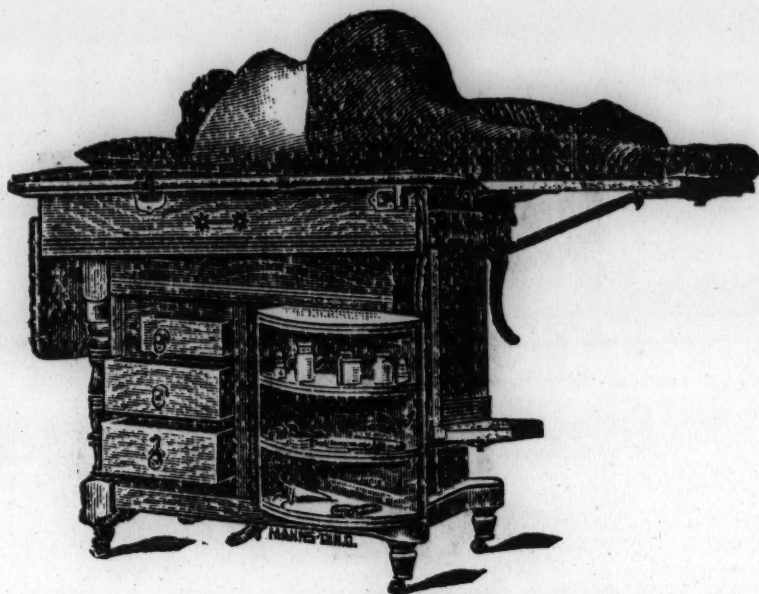
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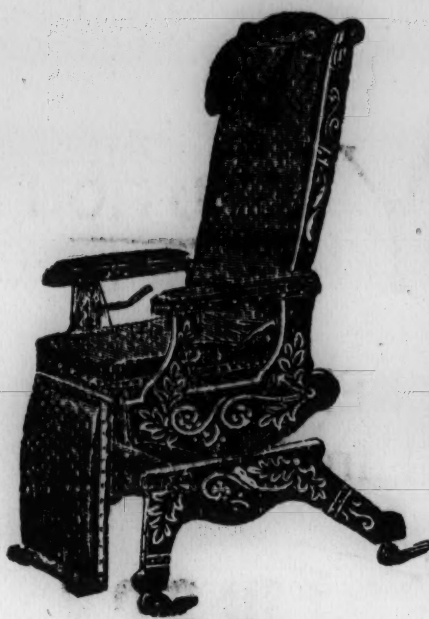
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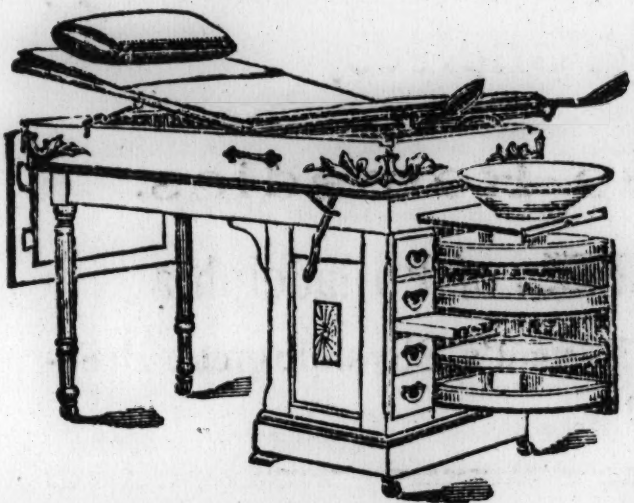
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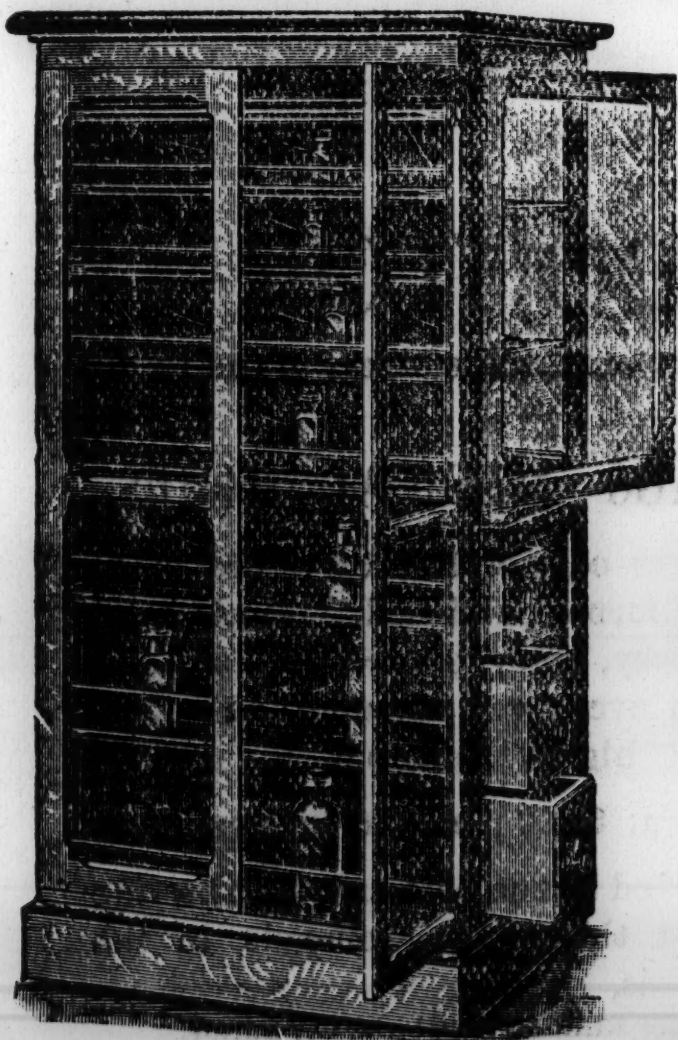


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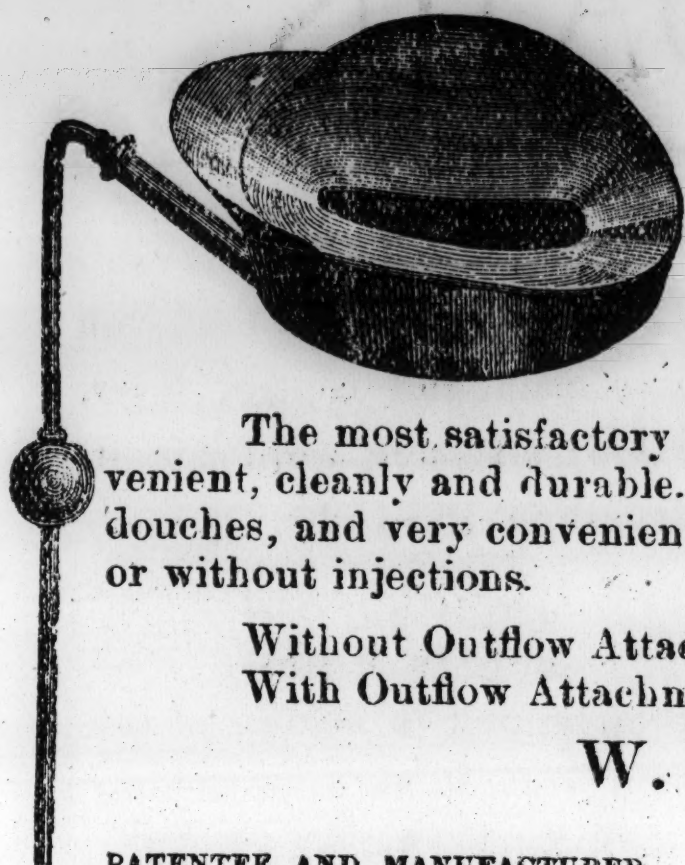
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